

for this anniversary meeting. Many unforeseen causes for delay, however, have occurred; but the Council have now been assured by Mr. Barry, the architect, that in April next the decorations and fittings of the rooms will be completely finished. As a question of prudence, as well as of convenience, it will be probably thought necessary to defer the migration of the Society from Somerset House till the conclusion of the present session. This will give time for the walls to become perfectly dry, especially in the basement, and thus the rooms will be made more habitable for the Assistant-Secretary. It may be as well to record that the entrance to the rooms is the first door on the left hand on entering the quadrangle from Piccadilly.

## OBITUARY.

The Council have to deplore the loss by death of the following Fellows and Associates since the last Anniversary:—

Fellows:—Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.  
 F. H. Elliott, Esq.  
 Rev. George Fisher, F.R.S.  
 D. A. Freeman, Esq.  
 R. W. S. Lutwidge, Esq.  
 William Mann, Esq.  
 J. R. M'Clean, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.  
 Rev. Jacob Morton.  
 Frank Robertson, Esq., late Royal  
 Madras Engineers.  
 Sir David Salomons, Bart., M.P.  
 J. Stanistreet, Esq.

Associates:—Dr. Giovan B. Donati.  
 Comm. M. F. Maury.

The REV. TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, Canon of Durham, and lately Professor of Mathematics at the University in that city, died at the Vicarage, Harrow Weald, the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. R. J. Knight, on November 4, 1873. He had just entered his eightieth year, having been born at Badingham, in Suffolk, on October 19, 1794. The family from which he was descended was of French origin, having left France for Jersey in consequence of the troubles of the sixteenth century, and proceeded thence to England. The first of the family who settled in England was one Rudolph Chevallier. It is recorded of him in one of Cranmer's letters that he assisted Tremellius, the friend of Calvin, in reading Hebrew Lectures at Cambridge; for which he had a grant to be a "free denisen, and to enjoy the advowson of a prebend in Canterbury." The grant was dated in August 1552. He is said to have been tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen. It is certain that in her reign he was

appointed Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, in the year 1569. For many generations the Chevallier family has been settled in Suffolk, and several of the ancestors of the deceased have been clergymen of the Church of England.

Temple Chevallier was educated at the Grammar Schools of Dedham and Bury St. Edmunds, and thence proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge. In his Freshman's year he obtained the Bell Scholarship. He graduated in 1817, when he was placed second in the list of Wranglers, and gained the Second Smith's Prize. In 1819 he was elected to a Fellowship in his College, and afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Catharine Hall. He was ordained in 1820, and was appointed shortly after to the Vicarage of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, which he held till he removed to Durham in 1834. During this period he filled the office of Hulsean Lecturer in 1826 and 1827. The subjects of his published lectures were "The Historical Types of the Old Testament," and "The Proofs of Divine Wisdom and Goodness to be derived from the Study of Astronomy." The latter of these shows him to have been a profound mathematical scholar, and that his mastery of the theory of celestial dynamics was most thorough and complete. In connection with this subject it should be mentioned, as has been suggested by a friend, that he never gained proper credit for the originality manifested in the manner in which he handled the subject, and that this course of lectures forms "the step in the argument between Chalmers' 'Astronomical Discourses,' and Whewell's 'Bridgewater Treatise.'"

While resident in Cambridge he published his translation of the "Epistles of Clement, Polycarp, and Ignatius," and of the "Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian," a book which has achieved and maintained a standard position.

In 1834 he removed to Durham, as Professor of Mathematics, and Reader in Astronomy and Hebrew, in the recently-founded University, to the usefulness of which he very largely contributed. One feature of his work here should not pass unnoticed. He kept up the study of Newton at Durham, after it had been disused at Cambridge, Dublin, and Oxford; and he alone of all modern teachers carried his men not only through Sections 1-3 and 11, of Book I., but into Books II. and III., which was done in the now abandoned examination for the degree of M.A.

Besides his professorial work, it was mainly through his exertions that the Durham Observatory was founded, over which he presided as Director for thirty years. Although engaged in tutorial duties he has repeatedly shown his aptitude for original inquiry. He was the first to institute in England the regular, continuous observation of the Solar spots, which has since led to important results. The methods he employed in these observations were afterwards adopted by Mr. Carrington (at one time Observer at Durham), who has made a similar series of observations with marked success; and astronomers may perhaps feel disposed to regret that Mr. Chevallier's talents were too

much occupied by clerical and professorial work to admit of the full development of his powers in the field of original research. When he was obliged, through the infirmities of age, to resign his Professorship, and to relinquish his connection with the Observatory, he still continued most solicitous of its welfare, and to him is due all the credit of the maintenance of an efficient institution for the advancement of astronomical science in Durham. He was elected a Fellow of this Society on December 13, 1839.

The clerical duties, to which reference is made above, were the diligent supervision of the country parish of Esh, six miles from Durham, of which he was for thirty-five years the active and much-loved pastor, and which cure he only resigned in 1869. In 1865 he was appointed to a stall in the Cathedral by the present Bishop of Durham, Dr. Baring.

In addition to his mathematical acquirements, Professor Chevallier was a distinguished classical scholar, and largely acquainted with English literature. He was also thoroughly conversant with the French and Italian languages. He is the only Cambridge man who was Examiner both for the Mathematical and Classical Triposes in the same year (1826), and few men have covered so large an area of literary and scientific knowledge.

This notice must not close without recording the still higher qualities which Canon Chevallier displayed as a sincere Christian. He embraced with childlike simplicity the Scripture Revelation. He was imbued with a deeply reverent spirit, and his life was one of consistent piety and large Christian benevolence. He has been the liberal friend of very many. Many a poor student at Durham has he taken by the hand and helped through his College course. His genial, kindly character made him a favourite with all who knew him. Of singular modesty, high intellectual capacity, sincere earnestness in work, deep learning, and the greatest willingness to impart knowledge, he has left behind him a reputation that could hardly be increased within his sphere of action, while his numberless deeds of kindness and many social virtues render his memory still more beloved than admired.

R. J. K.

F. H. ELLIOTT, M.A., was born in London on May 27, 1819, and was a son of the well-known mathematical instrument maker, Mr. W. Elliott, in Holborn. After having received a private education he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in July 1841, where he remained three years, and obtained his B.A. degree in January 1845. Afterwards he practised as a surveying engineer during the period of the Railway mania, in which capacity he acquired a practical knowledge of instruments, which in after-life he turned to excellent account. Subsequently he entered his father's business, which was removed to the Strand, and which by his activity and good business qualities was greatly increased.

He died suddenly, of apoplexy, in January 1873, and a striking